

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 29, 1845.

One More Lie Told to the Country.

The Lawrenceburg Beacon, ever since the close of the last session of the Legislature, has been in the habit of attacking prominent Democrats, and among others, James Whitcomb; sometimes pretending to doubt his Democracy, and at others, charging him with political ambition, and again bragging that he had been elected to the office of the nomination to the Supreme Bench, to secure to himself Whig votes for the U. S. Senate.

We shall at present confine ourselves to the first of these charges. The Beacon hits more than once hinted that something on this point could be proved if leave were given, and finally in that paper of the 18th Sept., after stating that "Col. Marcius Willet, late of Rush County, is the man we want," &c., that is to say, the person by whom we could be proven charge of dishonesty, if injunctive were removed, it adds, when will the Governor permit these questions to be answered?

Immediately afterwards we responded that we were authorized to say that all injunctive of secrecy were removed, with all persons, as to all conversations that James Whitcomb had ever had upon that subject.

The Beacon soon after intimated, that as the obstacle was then removed, it would in due time present the evidence. And this evidence the Beacon, (of October 23d,) after waiting and preparing for months, professes to give. What is it? Why, substantially, that in June 1843, John P. Dunn, the editor of the Beacon, and J. D. Deffen, the present federal Whig editor of the Indiana Journal, and Col. Willet, were in conversation at Mr. Deffen's room, in Washington city, as to the probable result of the election for Governor in Indiana that year. That Dunn stated the Democrats would succeed, and that Deffen did not agree to it. That Col. Willet then observed, that they had put up a d—l rascal in politics, for Governor. That on being desired to explain, he went on to say that after the election in August in 1840 was over in Indiana, Gov. Whitcomb requested permission of the President, Mr. Van Buren, to visit Indiana, to see whether there could not be something done to aid the Democrats in recovering their lost ground. That Gov. W. started with the consent of the President, leaving him impressed with the full belief that he was his friend, &c. That he arrived at Cincinnati, and through a mutual friend sought an interview with Gen. Taylor of Newport, Ky., a fast friend of Gen. Harrison. That he sought this interview to assure Gen. Harrison through Gen. Taylor, that he, James Whitcomb, Commissioner of the General Land Office under Martin Van Buren, was his, Harrison's, fast and true friend, that he wished his election, and would do all he could consistently to further it. That he solicited an interview with Gen. Harrison, but whether he had one was forgotten. This is the evidence, Dunn admits that he was surprised at Col. Willet's statement against Mr. Whitcomb, for (to use his own words) he had not heard a word up to that day against his Democracy. Thank you, sir, for that much truth, small though it be! Dunn, then, had nothing against James Whitcomb before that time, and he does not pretend to anything since, although it is fair to presume he has been raking far and near ever since last winter for that purpose.

The above imaginary conversation therefore affords the only grounds for his long threatened charge. And indeed so he substantially says, at the beginning of his article.

Very well: we again thank Mr. Dunn for giving this weak, painful and pitiful slander publicity; for while it was carefully nursed in a family clique at Lawrenceburg, passing only from mouth to ear, and where we have for some time been apprised of its existence, we could not properly notice it. It is this, no doubt, to which the able editor of the "Western Argus" alludes in his late article headed "Indians—the Press," copied into the same number of the Beacon that contains this false and contemptible calumny. The Argus says, "He (Dunn) knew we had a deal of difficulty in that place, as his predecessor, to harmonize certain discordant materials, and render them available for Governor Whitcomb and Lt. Gov. Bright, and that certain Wingo testimony was wanted about for some days after Whitcomb's nomination tending to impeach that gentleman's political integrity, and the Argus was apprised of the cause which induced so UNNATURAL a disposition on the part of a few Democrats in that vicinity."

The snake is out of his hole at last, and we will just take the liberty of publishing his head a little any day.

We have understood that Col. Willet was formerly hostile to Gov. Whitcomb (although we have never heard the latter say any thing unkind of the former) and some might suppose that on that account such a conversation might have taken place. But we don't believe it, and for the following reasons. First,—if Col. Willet really made such a statement, it would not be produced, repeated by himself. Second—Col. Willet as a Democrat and anxious for the success of his party, would not have made expressions of that kind in the presence of Deffen then and yet a leading Whig politician, who would be sure to use it against Mr. Whitcomb, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Third,—Col. Willet is made to assert as facts what he being in Washington, could know nothing about; that is, Mr. Whitcomb's doings and conversations while in Cincinnati and its vicinity. Fourth,—if Col. Willet yet harbored feelings of personal ill will against Mr. Whitcomb, he would be above giving them vent in such a manner and at such a time, as must, if believed, only operate to the injury of his party and his principles.

But there are marks of improbability on the very face of this story. The Beacon suppresses the time when Mr. Whitcomb visited the West in 1840, merely saying it was after the August election. It was but just before the November Presidential election. To say that Mr. Whitcomb would try to persuade Mr. Van Buren, that he, a solitary individual, could make a great political change in Indiana among the masses, when there would have been time after he should get here even to travel across the State, is to set him down for a simpleton; and yet Dunn does not say so, but would try to make the democracy believe that Mr. Van Buren, the man whom they had supported for the highest office within their gift, was actually guilty of so foolish a story, and gave leave of absence, "impressed (as Dunn says) with the full belief that all this journey was for the furtherance of Mr. Van Buren's interest!" In the next place, Col. Hutchen may well call this Whig testimony, for no Democrat acquainted with Mr. Van Buren believes that he would connive at one of his principal executive officers traveling to a distance to interfere in the elections. There were Whig charges to that effect, but no man professing to be a Democrat ever before endorsed them.

Dunn seems to have expected that this absurd charge must of course be denied, and tries to forestall it, by saying that our denial will not be sufficient, &c. Very well, we insert below an article from the Lafayette Advertiser, as long ago as March, 1843, made and stated to be made on the authority of James Whitcomb himself, who had just addressed the people in that town as a candidate. It covers substantially the present ground, for this same snake had

creaked out at that time too—the only difference being that he then was petted by a Whig editor, and now by the Beacon and a federal Whig editor in partnership! Yes, he calls for the statement of an editor, whom he charged himself in his paper of the 12th Feb. last, as having been "well paid for his move" (in relation to our State debt last winter) "by either the 'Bulls' or 'Bears' of Wall street, New York!" A witness as to hearsay statements, whom he had charged with being bought up, and against a man, too, of the same party that Dunn professes to belong to, and who has led party to victory and planted our banner on the ramparts of the State in spite of the efforts of Dunn and the Whig editors and orators to boot!

Before the reader passes on to the subjoined article, we wish only to say to him, that we are now authorized by Gov. Whitcomb to repeat every denial therein contained, and to add the following, viz:

It is not true, that at the visit referred to, he sought an interview with Gen. Taylor, of Newport, Ky., through a mutual friend or otherwise. He had been previously acquainted with Gen. Taylor, and visited him only by express invitation of the latter.

It is false that he assured Gen. Harrison or any body else, through Gen. Taylor, or any body else, that he was his (Harrison's) fast and true friend, or that he wished his election, or that he would do all that he could to further it, or any thing like it.

It is false, that he solicited an interview with Gen. Harrison, as stated by the Beacon.

And lastly, all insinuations in the Beacon's article tending to cast even suspicion upon Mr. Whitcomb's political consistency or integrity, are wholly untrue.

As before stated, this is an old stale calumny invented by Whigs to justify their removing Mr. Whitcomb from office, justly fearing that as his conduct in it had excited approbation from some political foes, his being turned out, would be an unpopular movement. And this dead and buried calumny which was first started by the Whigs, was abandoned even by them, after Mr. Whitcomb's denials appeared in the Lafayette Advertiser, and published below, although their press was resorting to every misrepresentation against him that imagination could suggest.

But the Beacon finds this same pitiful calumny which had long been dead, buried, and forgotten, good enough for his purpose. That it should be remembered and cherished by a particular clique at Lawrenceburg, and by nobody else, is not surprising, when it is considered that quite possibly they were anxious to have Mr. Whitcomb turned out of office, through a natural affection for the Whig gentleman who succeeded him.

And this reminds us of one thing more. Some of this clique, it is said, have whispered about Lawrenceburg, that a certain gentleman has letters in his possession written by Mr. Whitcomb to President Taylor, and which, if authorized to be shown, would operate very much against the former. Now we are authorized to state that no such letters were ever written excepting two already published in the Washington Globe, and afterwards in this paper, by the request of Mr. Whitcomb himself. He gives now full permission to produce and publish any and all such letters. So much for that.

And now we would say to the editor of the Beacon, cease this profitless warfare waged only for the selfish ambition of a single individual behind the screen; grateful only to our common political enemies, and displeasing to our friends—come back, and occupy your columns with articles in favor of Democratic principles, instead of attacks on men who truly sustain them.

From the Lafayette Free Press, March 2.

It is true, that Mr. Van Buren sent Mr. Whitcomb out to the West in 1840, for the purpose of trying to arrest the progress of Harrisonism?

It is true, that he became so much alarmed by the time he reached Cincinnati, that he determined not to visit Indiana until after the August election?

It is true, that he remained in Cincinnati in great consternation, until he found a friend who consented to give him an introduction to Col. Willet?

It is true, that upon being cordially received by the General, and being invited to call upon him at North Bend, he most gladly accepted the invitation, and spent a week at North Bend, making friends, and yet it comes out that he did not deny all the charges in that article?

It is true, that one of the first things he did, after getting home, was to attend the meeting of a Tippecanoe Club, and in his address?

We ask, emphatically, Are these things true?

From the Lafayette Advertiser, March 10.

It is not true, that he was so much alarmed by the time he reached Cincinnati, that he determined not to visit Indiana until after the August election? For he was not in Cincinnati that year before the August election.

It is not true, that he remained in Cincinnati in great consternation, until he found a friend, or any body else, who consented to give him an introduction to Col. Willet? For he was not in Cincinnati that year before the August election.

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as fairly by him? It is because they are conscious of their weakness, and cannot afford to stop at just or unjustness. They fear his success, and we tell them that, unless we greatly mistake the high-minded Indians of all parties, and the signs of the times, every such attempt at misrepresentation will only increase his majority.

Letter from Mr. Chamberlain.

The following letter from Judge Chamberlain to the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel is characteristic of its author. Since we have had the pleasure of the Judge's acquaintance, we have never heard him utter other than the truly democratic sentiments expressed in his letter. It is this principle only, which, carried faithfully out, enabled us to triumph over the purely office-seeking whigs, and their allies, Bank Democratic (!) Skunks. Not a candidate we have heard of, at least not one named by their friends,—among whom we might enumerate some dozen, but, with few exceptions, have expressed to us similar sentiments. Mr. Owen's letters, already published in the State Sentinel; our knowledge of the views of several who have been named by their friends; and the following excellent letter from Judge Chamberlain,—with these facts before us, we can assure the trading whigs, as well as the honest and consistent of that party, and all disorganizers in our own, that they "calculate against odds," if they expect to succeed in sowing dissension in our ranks, and thereby defeat the choice of the Democracy.

We have not time for further comment on this subject at present; nor do we desire to do more than give expression to the views of our contemporaries. The subject is to be settled by the people's representatives, and to them it is committed by the people themselves. On them the responsibility rests; and while we might have our individual preference, (and we are sure some are mistaken as to whom it would fall on,) it is neither our place, our duty, nor our right,—except perhaps as individuals—to take sides in our paper. We presume that our representatives elect, who have faithfully canvassed their counties, have quite as good a chance to know the sentiments of their constituents as any others; and that the majority—ay, that they will all and every one act upon convictions of duty and just policy, we have not the slightest cause at present to doubt.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

GOSHEN, IND., Oct. 9, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Your paper being the first in which mention of my name was made in connection with the approaching election of an United States Senator from this State, and that several of its articles, devoted to an inconsiderable share of the public attention, I deem it due to yourself, as well as the public, to express, through the medium of your paper, my views in relation thereto. I have learned, and I am glad to do so, that the principles that impel you to publish these articles, are the same as those which impel me to do so. I am sure, especially on the part of those who may be spoken of as advocates for the public favor; and the prospects thus indicated, I have every reason to believe, will result in our occupying this position, cheerfully and in good faith, to reduce to practice.

On this subject, I cannot better express my views, than to quote your own language, where you say, "we do not wish to create any sectional prejudice, or disunion in our ranks, nor throw any difficulties in the way of those whose duty it will be to make the election."

Actuated by these sentiments, I regard as paramount to all merely personal or local considerations, the honorable triumph of true Democratic principles. In their success, not in this age and this glorious Union only—but posterity and the world—are most vitally interested. And in relation to an office, so well worthy of any man's highest ambition, and one on which devolves so great a weight of responsibility, in applying to the appropriate exercise of its functions those eternal principles, I should set it down as the most conclusive evidence of unworthiness, were I to name, who would seek to obtain it by any sinister means.

To say that I have not been gratified at the generous confidence with which many of my friends seem inclined to repose on my ability to discharge its duties, (and, feeling in my own mind, a hope of possessing this ability, has not been mingled with much distrust) would be an avowal which would expose me to just censure, for want of sincerity. And should I be elected to so honorable and responsible a trust, from among the many other most worthy gentlemen, who have been mentioned, I shall never think that the debt of gratitude and duty will have been, to any considerable degree discharged, while there shall have yet remained, on my part, an effort to be made.

I sincerely hope that the Democratic members of our next General Assembly will give an earnest to the Union, and that they will select a candidate for this office, and the unanimity with which they will support him.

Relying with confidence in my friends, and also in other gentlemen, who have been named, and their respective friends, that they will all be actuated by that noble self-sacrificing spirit which sinks all personal considerations, as matters of secondary importance, I shall rest assured, that the result, whatever it may be, so far as I am personally concerned,—being chiefly anxious for the success of our principles.

Very respectfully,

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Ohio Union is altogether mistaken in supposing that the difficulties in "Indiana politics," to which it alludes on the 21st, are caused by "the personal quarrels of leaders, for the retention of power on the one side, and the acquisition of it on the other,"—and consequently, it will learn that "the language of friendly reproach to both parties"—which it recommends, would be a mere waste of wind. It is equally mistaken in supposing that the difficulty will at all "disturb" the Democratic party at large. In a word, that it will only be awakened to greater vigilance,—in which alone it can have a assurance of safety either against open enemies or secret traitors.

For the information of the Union, we will state, that the difficulties are confined to but very few,—are no greater than they have been for years,—will be less dangerous when fully exposed than when partially concealed and permitted to gangrene the very heart of our party, as they have done in times past. The worst phase of the matter as it now stands, is this. There are some half dozen men at the Capital who a long time ago imbibed the notion that the Democratic Party belonged to them, instead of their belonging to the party! This was a very profitable notion to them, but not so very profitable to the party; as some twenty years experience has taught pretty satisfactorily to 900 out of every 1000 of our party in the State. Acting upon the above named notion, these gentlemen, and their recruits, have sought, for their own good, to rule the Democratic party generally, and as a chief means to that end have endeavored to unduly control the Press at the Capital. We have long silently and quietly resisted them, preferring allegiance to principles instead of subservience to a few political traders. Patience at length ceased to be a virtue, or to be longer good policy; for we were reduced to the alternative of seeing a corrupt cabal in this city concoct a scheme to control or distract the legislature next winter in the election of a U. S. Senator; or, by sounding an alarm before its consummation, to put our party and its representatives on their guard, and frustrate the design of the mercenaries. This of course the Junta thought an unpardonable sin in us; and they have made preparations to set up with their own tools on their own hook. "Personally, we have no objections," to their so doing. But duty to our party we think required us to speak plainly of certain men; we have done so, and shall do so again, until the question is settled whether the mass of the party, or whether a half dozen discontented spirits at Indianapolis, are to be Masters.

Have we lifted the curtain high enough for the Union to get a glimpse of the background?

McGanghy.—A friend writes from Terre Haute, that the "young men" of that place contemplate purchasing by subscription, "a little chair with a hole in it," to be forwarded to Washington for the use of Mr. McGanghy, one of the new whig members of Congress from this State. The reason for this we have not learnt; but perhaps they are afraid that Ned might "fall out" of a big chair and hurt himself.

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New Books.

Turner has just received from the press of the Harpers, a variety of new books, among which are

"Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara, in the years 1843-45, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly, by the Rev. JOSEPH WOLFF, D. D. LL. D."

Dr. Wolff the author of the above book is the celebrated converted Jew, who for many years has been well known to the religious world for his zealous missionary labors. Though the main object of this book is to give the history of a single mission, yet it includes also a sketch of the life of Dr. Wolff, his conversion, and the several missions in which he had been previously engaged. Besides the religious notions of the portion of Asia of which it treats, the book contains very interesting accounts of many other peculiarities of that people. The style is familiar and pleasing, and one will hardly leave the book, when once begun, till he has read it to the end.

Harpers' Illuminated Pictorial Bible, No. 40.

"The Illuminated Shakespeare, Nos. 67, 68.

"The Wandering Jew, by Eugene Sue. Superbly Illustrated by the Most Eminent Artists of Paris. A new and elegant translation."

If any thing could induce us to read the Wandering Jew, after having waded through the "Mysteries of Paris," it would be the beauty of this new edition by the Harpers. The first edition in small type and close pages would do well enough to sell, perhaps; but this is the kind of edition to read.

"Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy." No. 12. This completes one of the most useful and valuable works of the day. It is a complete library of useful knowledge, in itself, and ought to be in the possession of every body, rich and poor, married and single.

Copland's Medical Dictionary, Part XI. The complete edition made on the subjects of the nature and treatment of disease.

Another State Bank Down!

Gov. Jones of Tennessee, in his valiant march, just delivered to the Legislature of that State, represents the Bank of Tennessee to be insolvent and unprofitable, and recommends its winding up as the only means remaining to save the State from the total loss of its capital. Gov. Jones, it will be remembered is the Whig Governor who for the last two years has administered the affairs of Tennessee, and now gives place to Mr. Aaron V. Brown. The Nashville Union, we observe, does not agree with Gov. Jones as to the pecuniary concerns of the Bank; but it would be a new thing under the sun for a Whig Governor to say that more than truth would justify against any Bank. Whichever may be right as to particular matters, we have no doubt in our own minds that we shall soon be under the necessity of enrolling the Bank of Tennessee with the many similar "State" institutions which have slumped, and out of the whole of which only two others, the State Banks of Missouri and Indiana, yet remain. Experience has proved and will continue to prove that the bigger the Bank, the bigger the evil.

Hon. O. H. Smith.

We have heard that among the numerous candidates nominated, or rather recommended by the various Whig papers in this State, for Governor, the name of Hon. OLIVER H. SMITH has been mentioned.—We believe by a Centreville paper. We are not particularly in the confidence of Mr. S.; but we believe we but express his sentiments when we say, that he does not wish his name used in that connection. We might not, perhaps, be correct in saying that he has not the fullest confidence in the management of the Whig Junta, having been overruled by the new majority; and we do believe he considers it had enough to have us refer to "the cyphering," without being twitted by his successors at that delicate point. All in all, we believe Mr. S. has retired, at present, from the political field, and perhaps much to his pecuniary advantage, as he has a large practice in his profession.

We note this fact that may be corrected if in error, and not to throw any difficulty in the way of our Whig friends selecting their strongest man for a fair fight. Let us have no excuses after election.

The Sinking Fund.

We perceive rumors are rife relative to the secret management of this concern—the Sinking Fund. We have a few facts on hand, and shall lose no time in laying them before the public.

Indiana Blade.

A. C. DOWNEY, Esq., has removed from the editorial charge of the Indiana Blade, and his place is now occupied by JOHN B. COVINGTON, Esq., a young and vigorous writer. We wish the gentlemen all success in their change of positions, which we have not a doubt each will amply deserve.

The Madison Courier.

This paper, under the charge of its new editor, Mr. Covington, comes to us this week much enlarged and improved. The editor addresses its patrons in a neat and pithy address, taking, of course, democratic ground. There should be a large addition to his subscription list to meet the increased outlay.

Speculations.—News by the ship Great Britain, confirming the anticipations of a failure of the grain and potato crops in Europe, raised the price of flour in New York to \$5.25, on the 17th inst., and the price is likely still further to advance. This is a rise of half a dollar a barrel on previous rates, and constitutes an immense sum on the total amount of flour and wheat. The eastern speculators have of course been busy; and in some cases have chartered express trains, and so as to buy in the interior in advance of the news. At Albany, some Eastern speculators purchased largely. About 8000 barrels of flour changed hands, and a large quantity of wheat. The purchases of the former were made at from \$4.81 to \$5, which at the prices at which the market closed after the disclosure of the intelligence, left large profits.

The Morrison "clique" of the Democratic party at Indianapolis, are about to back out from their enterprise of establishing another democratic organ at the seat of Government. Mr. Covington, who was to have been printer and publisher, we believe, takes charge of the Madison Courier, and may thank his stars that he's out of the scrape!—Lafayette Free Press.

They have since "drawn on" a young man by the name of Spann, and through him will "arrange" matters with Mr. Chamberlain a Whig, Spann and Chamberlain better keep their "eyes skinned," and forswear gambling from the start. If they don't, they'll get lost, sure!

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—Election of Governor.—The Vermont Legislature met on the 9th inst. William Slade was chosen Governor in Convention, by 132 votes to 75 for Daniel Kellogg, and 14 for W. R. Shafter. The Whig candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer received 136 each.

THE U. S. BANK.—Rev. Dr. Bethune, in speaking of the measures of Jackson's Administration says: "There is no hand strong enough or daring enough to lay one stone upon another of that which he threw down into ruins."

Alford & Woodward are a new and fashionable article. Alford & Woodward have just received a new lot; give them a call, ladies.

The lighting rods, it is now said, should be erected at the west and northwest part of buildings in this country, as our storms come from those directions.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Bronson's "Lectures."

"The times have been," "The brain was out, the man was in," "The following notes were found in the Court House yard, and as their author probably attached value to them, you may if you please, advertise them to be returned to their owner by his paying charges and taking them away."

"I have not for a long time received so much pleasure and instruction in the space of two hours, as to-day in listening to one of Professor Bronson's scientific lectures on anatomy, physiology, psychology, &c. The learned Professor, after a very modest introduction, in which he observed he should address himself mainly to the ladies and school children who were present, proceeded to dissect his manikin and deliver a lecture, which for scientific research, profound observation, and professional acumen, exceeded any I have ever heard. During the delivery of it, repeated manifestations by the audience testified the intense interest they felt in his lucid and satisfactory illustrations of the various subjects which engaged his attention."

He began by removing and exhibiting the skull cap, beautifully radiated over with large jugular veins, swelled out like whip-cords. He then removed successive muscles from the face, showing which were used in laughing and crying, smiling and blushing, and the mud and cracking noise, very much astonishing the audience, how they achieved these intricate and complicated operations, before they received his instructions. He proceeded to demonstrate the various tissues of the eye, taking out the pupil and the vitreous lens, and showing how the optic nerve projected through the like the seed-cup of the poppy through its petals.

But his masterly dissection of the convulsions, and nerves and sinews of the brain, was indescribably interesting. He exhibited the large brain, with the little one tucked under the head of it like a wart; the two hemispheres, which pulsate from one extremity to the other, from one side to the other; the cerebral cortex, the optic nerve from its base; and the whole enveloped in the medullary matter or hard matter in English. How the vital spirits lay warm and dry, embraced by the soft substance; and never leave the convulsions, except by the olfactory and optic nerves, which bifurcate to reach the eyes, nose and mouth, when they desire to make observation of the external world, like a soldier through a port-hole. Removing numerous nerves from the neck, he next brought into view the larynx and pharynx, trachea and bronchia, upon the diseases of which he made some observations, which must have been valuable